Business Names

The same of the sa ASSESSMENT CHARACTER - Print

PARIS TRACETORS AND EVENING CAPS. - Just to and you will this one no collected the nade of our more Associated and Execution of the Collection of

Fine! Fine !- At less than auction prices, and

Firs and Pasitionantia. The Sublimable commakin, who love readed to shoot as they admire cinquest, a creaty particulating X works seed of First user accountriely, the li-cated particulation flow that while his work understoon actions of which and quality, the other across constitute of any Science and hills, and disable X works. No. 108 Fachana is.

Pare at ministraknely new prices, at James's, Hat-

A complete and elegant establishment, supplied with

WINTER UNDERGREARMENTS, HASINEY, OLOVES Those be ween of those strikes should call and examine the

Ar. Those in weat, of these actions sometimes are remainded above as No. of the every. The appropriate transform Whyrak though being elastic, meantherized by the understand, discove a trial, being elastic, meantherized by the understand, discove a trial, being elastic, meantherized by the understand of the p. A. RANKIN & Co. However, and Publishers.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phremologists and Publishers, Clause Hall, No. 151 Nature at New York.

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSTERY. No. 104 Howevey.

We have attention to our extensive assertment of evasuable production, an inspection, while be found entriested in quality and cheeges.

Remember the old stand, No. 104 Secrety, A HANKIT & Co.

CARPETINGS AT COST. -PETERSON & HUMPHREY.

CARPETINGS AT COST. —PETERISON & HUMITHEEV
No. 375 Broadway, are soling off their entire stock at cost, to whose
et ident fallumperta lone.

Rich Saper. Carpeta 6: to 3/ per yard.

Rich three-giv Carpeta, 5: to 3/) per yard.

Rich Empish Tangway, to to 12/ per yard.

Rich Petron immess, to per yard.

Rich Vetrot, 11: to 16.

Also, a large lot of Empish Oil tiloth, in remnance, at 6/ per yard.

Strangues the chieses in went of earpeting, would do well to call beper parelasting close here.

No. 375 Broadway, corner of Winite-st.

Could Differ the County of the Petron County of Winite-st.

Only 16,000 of PERHAM'S Gift Tickets

Unsold.
Which are to be o'seased at the Offices,
Academy liall, No. 668 Broodway;
H. Waters's I also Slove, So. 323 Broodway.
Loveloy's Hencied and Merchante' Hotels
Also, at Howes' Cough Cardy Depth, No. 155 Casthanest
Frice Cary Delier each. A VOICE FROM THE HOME OF COMPORT AND ECONO-

A VOICE FROM THE ROSE OF COMPUTE OF STATE OF THE WESTING of durable healthful and chesp UNDERS CAMENTS AND HEALTH IN the securing of both comfort and economy. The "word" may per hase at No. 100 howers, where all goods are shown the effect, represented fairs of corner as a small and once as at he original cost, and as builted to his purchaser's analone of opinion.

125008 E. Ray, lumporter and Mannachurer of Under Germania and Homery, No. 100 Howery, near Grandest. WINTER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.-WATKINS'S,

One Thousand Pollars Reward will be paid by the

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elaxin on Constant Among all her he see head to meeting processes, that which is trained by editors in the properative stands agreement. It is no Cabbolague head the traves of the Among which has a sland so to exclude in the that of the traves to exclude in the that of the size of the cabbolague is standard to be sufficiently of the cabbolague for the cabbolague of the c to be effects, and harmless to the system of littered seater. Think of these things, you who are sled, and evidening, and test our worlds by experiment. The Conduct speak is place to bottless. Price \$3 nor bottless is two for \$50 six far \$12 C. H. Rissa Proprietes. No. 150 Brookings, which by Droggesta throughout the United States, Canada as \$2 the West indice.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC -I per-

SEWING MACHINES .- Shirt and Collar Manufac-Solving Machinets. Court and Colored and C

The Howe Party and A. B. Howe M. Y. Speaker Conmotion of Mr. Richardson, the Speaker No. 308 Broader ... dew York and No. 30 Broader ... dew York ... dew York

KATHAIRON OFFICE, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs, Y - Notice is hereby given, that all competing a for the prospin-REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE -A Beston Runely ,

REDDINGS RUNSIA SALVE.—A Boston Reme Section box. With this remedy in the house, aphysician, in a cases out of ten, is an disas, for it is itself a real in say of sever families it is always recovery, for the slightest out or sense, deepest flesh wound or severe burn, into to one rule's, deepest flesh wound or scale or severe burn, into to one rule's, it. A.B. & D. Sanda, Agrats. Solid by RING, corner 300 ast.

it A. E. k D. Sander, Agents Sold by Riven corner Johant.

More Testimony from Iowa in invor of HOOPLAND'S Garman Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Palladelphia, The greatest remedy for discuss of the Liver, Stometh, and Norrous System, and all discuss of the Liver, Stometh, and all Norrous System, and all discuss of the Liver, Stometh, and all control of the Control River, and the control of the Control o

exhemited my stock."

These Bitters are cutively Vegetable, possessing great adventage over every unheard preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system.

For sale by respectable vanders overwhere.

For other by respectable vanders overwhere.

For other by Ken Yirk by A. B. & D. Bander No. 116 Fallance., and seried William and C. H. Rick Contago of Johnst. and decides a markly decides in modelate by reviews.

ALE PAIN AND ALL DISEASES CAN BE CURED .-ALL PAIN AND ALL DISPASES CAN BE CURED.—
The threamnes who are suffering with usin, and witness execution are impaired by decess, or wear by nature, should read by J. Rent's Medical Advisors a book shy written and giving media to be mation to the well or size. It can by bad witness charge by sailing on those who sell Dr. Ronc's Medicines. He Pain the radio of a size of the all femiliars. He areas pain from any came. Branch from Theset &c. &c. His cough Synt, for Longia, India, Longia paint of the Linguistic Lands, Longia paint and a large part of the state of the selection of t

Dr. J. S. Rose's MEDICINE DEPOT, REMOVED to No. 162 Full-max, second deer west of Broadway. Call and get Dr. Reser's Medical Advisor gradu, to treats upon all discusses and

"It may be for years, and it may be for ever, that

DR. CONINE'S STRUP OF GIBBERG AND MALITA and all Hamoures, and by all nespectable Programs. Someon were Also, by Guartan II. 2000. No. 102 Houseway, and by Roya & Part, No. 4 Courthouse at the Court of the Court of

AWFUL TO KICK .- A mule will kill a floo by his

New Songs-Just Published.

a brandful righests.

"The Gd Homesteat" by L. Heath, and or of The Steins of Bonapete. Price 18 sends.

"Eva to her Fages," may by S. C. Homest owns by Livin Confident Howard, in the green Discover of Under Topics where Price 2 sends.

"The Presents Homes Father" by Under Wayst, arms a understand Vignate of this Regulation of Heath. Price 20 sends.

Published by Hotelet Warner S. So We Naveline of the terms for T Gilbert & Colv. Finnes S. D. & H. Smithet Market and Market Son was provided Columns. farthe's uncir sled Guitters
N B Second hand Flance of prior became

CERSTAPORO'S Liquid Hair Dye will transform the nations looking broad of hale lists the most becoming order immaginable, and to backers and transaction. Try it come who are in most or such its notice, and you will know propose the expense. Solds and applied of Contraction, No. 9, August House,

w these articles is removed to No. Ett Broade ay, opposite the Path, here he has the best accommodations in the world for the applies on of his famous Hatt Bre, and the sale of his newly invended by and Tupres. Nine within the mona all on one float Christmas is coming, and those in search of new and

Letticles for Process, are respectfully invited to call at the a figure of 11. S. Houses, No. 40 Breakway, where they every exists of Fency Goods, games and Yoys, imported to Heisbury French.

The attention of Real Estate buyers is requested to Sames Dayrressel of 10 Lets on Schort and 10 tets, and 7th, Size 10 th, 10th, 10

GOLD WATCHES, valued at \$50 to \$100 each,

A GREAT BARGAIN .- A beautiful Piano, by Weime seven octave, round corners, and mahorany finished; only here is the four months. Cost \$350; will be sold for \$250. Apply immediately to Honard Warman So. 533 Breadway.

New-Lork Daily Eribant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week, must be

ampton, for this port, went ashore yesterday morning near the mouth of the harbor of Hallfax, and is a total wreck. The passengers and crew all saved and arrived at Halifax. On inquiring of her owner, Mr. Mortimer Livingston, as to the amount of insurance, there must be a heavy loss somewhere.

who is in his 17th year.

The reclection of N. Bowditch Blunt to the office of District-Attorney, which Chauseey Shaffer modestly protested against because some of the ballots read Nathaniel B. instead of N. Bowditch, has been declared by the Board of Canvarsers, without a dissentient vote.

General's Report will be found under the telegraphic

In Congress, yesterday, very little was done aside from the rending of the President's Message. In the Senate, after the reading of the Message, the usual number of it and the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed; and also 10,000 additional copies. Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California for a Railroad from Sacramento, via the Valley of the Sacramento to the boundary of Oregon. Mr. Perir offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of making Michigen City, Indiana, a port of entry. Mr. CHASE gave notice of a bill ceding to Ohio all the public lands remaining unsold in that State; and also of the Homestead till. Mr. ADAMS gave notice of several bills granting lands to Mississippi to aid in the construction of railroads; and also a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands. Mr. BRIGHT introduced a bill. which passed both Houses of Congress at the last session, but which failed to receive the signature of the President, indemnifying the State of Indiana for certain lands coded to her on her admission into the Union in 1818, but which lands had been previously taken by settlers-the bill passed. Mr. BRIGHT also gave notice of a bill providing for the surrender of certain lands of Indiana, held by the United States. Mr. CLAYFON of case the disparity is entirely too great. We apprehend the Senate the plan referred to in his Message for the admitted free of duty for the purpose, are bleeding System of the United States. The Senate then went interests would prompt. Will they not pause and con. but just crossed the Fruth, and cannot be brought

at J A Lerow, of Reason, Mesers, Wooklondge, Keene order of business, in which he was sustained by the Mr. Coss gave notice of a bill extending the time for paying the duties on railroad iron. Mr. Davis, of Ind . presented various petitions against employing Chaplains in Congress, the Army or the Navy. Mr. DEAN asked leave to introduce a resolution of thanks to Capt. Ingraham which was objected to. Mr. FLORENCE offered a resolution, (provided the Senate concurred.) that two Chaplains be elected, one by each House, to efficiate alternately. Mr. JONES, of Tenn., was of the opinion that there is no authority under the Constitution to employ preachers or Chaplains of any denomiration, and thought it was a burlesque on the Christian religion. Mr. HENN moved that the compensation of Chaplains be deducted from the per diem of members, which of course was negatived; and the resolution of Mr. Florence to elect Chaplains for the entire Congross was passed.

THE MESSAGE.

important intimations.

respecting our intercourse with her Colonies on this | very fiberal, but it is growly unjust. continent. We do not object to this if the end attained he a real and thorough Reciprocity but we the Freehlent recommends, has been too long delayed. do not believe Creat Britain is willing to consode this. We trust it will now be effected. and trust that our Government will never concent to | Gen. Pierce comes out in pointed and bitter opposimay other. We predict that no measure of Rock than to the policy of River and Harbor Improvement, process will be consummated within the enemist year which he represents as making provision for " works

We kearfuly approve of both the four and substance and crarafully false view of the quarties. Laftur take from which Killibraterian will derive but Homeopathic need of a good harbor at that point but no local bush consolution. But against paping for those Amieted need to local interset that would nither construct or negroes we protest so at was with natural justice and southin such a harbor. "Then has the State do is." the plainest principles of International Schi. Tome | says a Places Steelple But the State to Michigan; negroes were plante by notion but kidneypad frames, which has fire large interest in the horizon of Machines. imported into Color in Segrent estate ton of tractice to their cities distincts or Wissonia has their their which Spain was a party. They seen upon their kill: shall blicking to apparend to the barrell to improve papers, second-count that freedom, stand that a husbon for the advantage mainly of other Ciutus skip to one charge abandoned has and made their may frictionly it cannot be prejuded of his The quantum home to their ration littles. Type thorsement did be then select by the Precition to precitably between heat to force there were note from boundage, but now being Hortage and diding without them between

than be shell see fit. However, let it suffice that we . The residue of the Message does not seem to call for The residue of the Marke had 24,000 men operation of the President for restrict. Say that as early as the 12th the Turks had 24,000 men our tioversment instead of aiding to rekidnap, proming it within very reasonable dimensions.

ices to protect and does not propose pay for.
We cannot approve of the President's coel repudlation of the line of demarcation between us and Mexico agreed on by the Commissioners of the two nations. It is not Mexico alone that "takes a different view of the subject" from that set forth by Gen. Pierce: the civilized world can take no other view than that of Mexico; and the fact that the President, in appealing from the official act of our own Commissioner, indicates no other tribunal by whose peaceful arbitration he is willing to abide, proves that he has no confidence in the assumption whereby he has deranged the settled boundary and disturbed the amicable relations of the two countries.

The President doats on "the new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support into which the people of this republic have entered." Such language has generally proved the precursor of a new erbocker has some angacious remarks on the amity which usually prevails during negotiations and the feuds which are sure to follow the conclusion of a treaty, which may be read with profit by modern statesmen.

Mr. Pierce is too easily intimidated by ha mistaken view of "the immense responsibility which the present "magnitude of the republic," &c. &c. "Jevolves upon mer of the sentence is corrected. Many a poor man | and with underlable preponderance of forces. Besides, works harder to earn five dollars per week for the suppert of his family than Mr. Pierce need exert himself him by his office. If he will take care to do nothing else than his duty, he can do that easily, even though the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress "should stand as near zero as they generally do.

"is a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system" of raising, keeping and disbursing the Federal Revenue. Every intelligent and earnest Free Trader (except Gen. Pierce, if he chooses) is perfectly | understood by referring to the events of the campaign aware that either Free Trade is a fallacious doctrine or the raising of Revenue by Duties on Imports at all is fundamentally wrong and practically oppressive. If the certain and only effect of the imposition of Duties is to enhance the price to the consumer of the article 15th November, in childhed, and the King was imme- taxed, then it is most unjust to uphold a system which diately declared Regent until the majority of the Prince, taxes a poor laborer with a house-full of children far more than a rich miser with no children at all. Either Free Trade is a delusive theory or our present Tariff. nothing at all, is a most inequitable and peralcions device for the support of Government. So, if it be of "signal utility" to relieve the Money Market by getting the Public Money out of the Sub-Treasuries, it would seem inevitably to follow that said Money Market is injuriously restricted and Business absurdly orippled by putting said Public Money into those depositories. Is it not so !

The President's suggestion as to the proper mode of List and especially by adding to it such articles as are not produced in this country and yet are largely required as the bases of our Manufactures, is about right. If the sgenis of foreign manufacturers will keep away from Washington and let Congress readjust the Turiff according to its own unbinsed view of the public inter-

ests. all will go well. We dissent entirely from the proposed policy of enlarging the Navy and increasing the Army. By a proper modification of our Military system, reducing the regin ents of the line to mere skeletons, and looking to well drilled and well paid volunteers to fill the ranks in time of need, the efficiency of our Army might be materially increased while its cost would be sensibly reduced. If we cannot have such a reform, let the Array

The deficiency in the Revenue of the Post-Office Department is serious, and calls loudly for action. The Message does not say whether the cost of Mail Steamship service is included in the aggregate of Expenditures (neraly Eight Millions of Dollars against less than Six Millions of Receipts) therein set forth; but in any

Warrants absorbed over Six Millions: State Railroads was aethorized to appoint the Standing Committees: took over One Million and a Half; (their great grab was made two or three years ago;) the New States "located" (took for nothing) over Sixteen Millions on the better. the pretext that they are " swamp lands." when probably not one-fourth of them are of that character. Thus, while we are beasting of our surplus revenue and payment of the Public Debt, we are squandering the noblest estate every inherited by prodigality, and the President seems entirely unconscious that any blunder has been committed. Nay, he expressly eulogizes " the " wisdom and justice of the present system with re-"gard to the Public Domain," points with admiration to the Fifty Millions it has put into the Treasury, urges its extension to the New Territories, talks of " modifications in favor of the actual settler," and " an "extension of the Preëmption System," but bears with his whole weight against the beneficently wise policy of proffering to each landless person a patch of our unoccupied Public Lands whereon to make to himself So much of the President's Message as is essentially a free and enduring Home. We trust the President rhetorical may pass without comment. Though the will live to affix his name to a Free Land bill, and to style night have been improved by diminishing its see the system which he so cautiously but clearly renemblance to that of Fourth-of-July orations, it is approves, of parceling out these lands to scrambling

anthor. But we have space only to deal with the more. Liberality to the District of Columbia-which near- of their Empire. ly every President is induced to recommend-means First among these is the foreshadowing of a Rucl- taxing the people of the States to raise money to be

The revision of our Faderal Judiciary system, which

"of a local character." We think he takes a narrow

PHOGRESS OF THE TURKER WAR.

since its beginning.

It is certain first of all that the Turks were allowed to cross the river without serious opposition, both at Widdin and Turtukni. There was nothing surprising in this, as military experience has established the impossibility of preventing an active enemy from crossing a pear. river, however large; and also, that it is always most advantageous to attack him after he has got part of his troops agross—thus falling upon them with a superior with its duties ranging from one hundred per cent to | force, and while they have only one line of retreat and that encumbered. But that the Turks should establish themselves upon the left bank of the Danube; that in gagements where they have acted, they have so far every action fought they should come off victorous: come out in capital style. The artillery has everythat they should keep possession of Oltenitza, not more where proved that the Emperor Nicholas did not oxagthan forty miles from Bucharest, for ten days without gerate when he pronounced it among the best in Euthe Russians being able to dislodge them from that im portant position; and that they should finally retire from it unmelested and of their own accord- Minie rifes, then just arrived from France, has, during all this shows that the proportionate strength of the this short time, gained high proficiency in the skirreducing the Federal Revenue-by extending the Free Turkish and Russian forces opposed to each other in mishing service, and furnished first-rate marksmen, that quarter has been greatly mistaken.

they really have there. Their forces consist of:

It also appears, that the Fifth Army-Corps, that of Gen. Luders, is not even concentrated at Odessa, but and mind their own business hereafter. fored a resolution asking the President to present to the Railronds, which are in good part laid with Iron has part of its troops at Serastopol, and part in the Caucesus: that the third Army-Corps under Gen. enlargement and modification of the present Julicial Uncle Sam more profusely than even their own true Octon-Sacken, is still in Volhynia, or at least has down to the theater of war in less than three or recently visited, is a deeply interesting document, or using Seering Mischines having a needle of needles with an error of the House, Mr. Our moved that the Senate resonant having any of the House, Mr. Our moved that the Senate resonant having persons are the point are of the House, Mr. Our moved that the Senate resonant from the House, correct; and if it had been before us six weeks ago we should have said that Omer Pasha ought to pass

plain the footbardiness of the Russians. To march with and their y natural reluctance to be again sold out There is, in fact, nothing which can rationally exsomething like 80,000 men into a cul de suc like Wallachia, to stop there a couple of months, to have, as the Russians themselves have confessed, about 15,000 men sick in hospital, and to trust to good luck, without getting further reenforcements, is a thing that has never been done, and that nobody had any right to suspect in people like the Russians, who are generally so very cautious, and always take care to be on the safe side. Why, this whole available army in Wallachia, after deducting for detachments, would only come to some 46,000 men, who might, besides, be wanted at dif-

But such is the fact, and we can only explain it by an absolute confidence on the part of the Russians in the diplematic intrigues of their friends in the British Goverument; by an unwarranted contempt for their opponents, and by the difficulties which the Russians must developments of decided interest. finds in concentrating large bodies of troops and large masses of stores at a point so remote from the center

The main attack was at Oftentian. What force they brought there is even new uncertain. Some reports But this is evidently false. If the Russians were stronger than the Turks in the proportion of three to two, they would have very soon sent them back to the other side of the Danube, when the fact is that the

heavy odds, and with hard fighting, finally retired across exceedingly bad generalship can prevent the Turks from the river about the 14th uit, and took up their position in driving Gorebakeff out of Wallachia. It is certain, their former entrenchments at Turtukai. We presume however, that there have been some singular specimens that when we receive our letters and journals this will of generalship on both sides. On the 2d of November be explained, but at present we do not altogether under- the Turks crossed at Oltenitza-evidently their main stand the reason for the movement. It is stated in the point of passage. On the 3d, 4th and 5th they successfully repulsed the attacks of the Russians, thereby tion, which precludes the supposition that it was the establishing their superiority upon the left bank of the result of any decided advantage gained by Prince Danube. During these three days their reenforce-Gerehakoff, unless indeed, we are to believe that the | ments ought to have arrived, and they ought to have been at once in a position to march upon Bucharest. his second attack on that place twice the force that he This was the way Napoleon acted, and every general agiliation, convulsion, estrangement. Diedrich Knick- lad brought sgainst it on the first. But the truth is, since his time has known that rapidity of movement that he had no such corps of 45,000 men for such a can in itself make up for deficiency of strength, inpurpose, as will appear on a careful review of all asmuch as you fall upon your opponent before he the facts in our possession. It is also stated that has time to concentrate his forces. Thus, as men say in trade, Time is money; so we may say in war, Time themselves to the danger of a surprize at Oltenitza in is troops. Euthere in Wallachia, this maxim is neglected. The Turks quietly keep possession of Oltecult: but this statement contradicts the fact that they nitza during five days, from the 6th to the 15th, and " me." It does no such thing, even after the bad gram- are setting on the offensive without a check hitherto excepting petty skirmishes, nothing at all is done, so that the Russians have time to concentrate their forces, to dispose them as maturely as possible, and if their line of retreat is menaced, to restore and secure it. to fulfill all the responsibility properly devolved upon ened, which indicates anything but a general retrograde Or are we to suppose that Omer Pasha intended merely to keep the Russians near Oltenitza till his main army of a projected movement, with a large force, across the had crossed lower down and entirely intercepted their river at Ibraila or Galatch, which is probably true, we retreat? Possibly, though this is an operation which, with 24,000 men at Kalefat and 24,000 at Oltenitza, presupposes some 50,000 more lower down toward Kirsova. Now, if he had such a force there, as very possibly he may, they might have passed the time much better than in all these artificial and subtle maneuvers. In that case, why not throw 70,000 or 80,000 men in one mass across the Danube at Ibrails, and cut the Russians in Wallachia off at once from their communications? As we have said, it is probable that this movement is now to be made, but why this long delay. and why these complicated preliminaries, does not ap-With so great a preponderance of force all ready on the line of operations, there was no particular advantage to be gained by deceiving Prince Gorchakoff. He should rather have been cut off and crushed at once.

As to the Turkish soldiers themselves, in the few en-

of the Turks than that from Europe. It appears certain that there has been a general and combined rising of the Circussian tribes against the Russiaus; that they hold the Gates of the Caucasus, and that Prince Worenzoff has his communications cut off in the rear, while he is pressed by the Turkish forces in front. Thus the war everywhere opens with disasters for the Czar. Let us hope that such may be its history to the end, and that the Russian Government and people may be taught by it to restrain their ambition and arrogance,

THE INDIANS OF NEBRASKA.

dition and views of the Indians of Nebraska, whom he which we trust will be generally and carefully read. suggests many more thoughts than we have now room to print; and indeed we prefer that our readers should mainly do their own thinking on the subject. The irresistible decay of our Aborigines when exposed to the debasing contact of Civilization-the faint and transitory influence of Christian teaching on the characters and habits of most of them-their invincible indolence and insatiable appetite for "fire-water"of house and home and moved away into some unknown wilderness-all are painted by the Commissioner in strong and natural colors. We do not feel quite sure that the functions of a land-jobber can be happily united with those of a religious exhorter, and are apprehensive that, in the poor savage's conception, Christianity will lose more than Policy can expect to gain by our Commissioner's appearance in that compound character. If we were very fanatical in our devotion to " the Resclutions of '98," we might demur to a U. S. officer's undertaking the rôle of a missionary in such a position; but as things are we rather like it.

Indians' land can and will be bought next summer, and speedily occupied by white settlers, if the jealousy of Slavery does not prevent. On this point, we anticipate

The German newspapers announce the death of Gev. Von Radowitz, a personal friend and favorite The Turks, on the other hand, are 25,000 strong at of the King of Prussia. In the events of 1848-49 he Kalefat, in Lesser Wallachia, and are strengthening acquired a European celebrity as the anima morens of procity and Fishery Treaty with Great Britain divided among the people of that District. It may be that force. As to the ulterior movements of this corps the King. His wish was to consolidate the Prussian we know little. They seem not to have advanced even supremacy over Germany, in order to tear her from as far as Krajova, and indeed, to have done nothing the influence of Austria. It may be said that with the more than occupy the neighboring villages. The reason | end of his political activity, three years ago, expired for this is also doubtful, and we can only suppose that the last breath of the dream of German unity as an-Ower Pasha is in some way controlled in his move- nounced by the celebrated Diet of Frankfort in 1848. ments by the Council at Constantinople, which origin. He was the last statesman of that way of thinking. ally stationed there 25,000 men at Sophia. At any rate. During his short administration as Minister of Foreign as far as it is pessible to judge at this distance, this Affairs in Prussla in 1850, he called the uniten to arms corps is quite useless where it is, and its presence against the Austrian assumptions, and in support of of the President's suggestions with regard to Clubs. The case of Mackinson for example. There is a mistake, since even for hypothetical and in- the revolution of Home Cassel. His policy was deprobable use against the horrians, it is as we have shown feated by the united influence of Russia, Austria, and on a former occasion, either too large or too small. the ultra conservatives of Germany, at the same time It would apparently have been for better to be was personally personated by the Emperor Nicholas, more it lower down the thouses; the it present and thus obliged to shandon the discretion of affiling. The on that US, and up to there to be had not advanced continuous was alternated without at the Genous most much us in any may opposited acticuly. These diffuon they of Olimpie hold between the Personan Minister Mandays might have been busine simpleyed in mar: spirit and the Austrian Book Schauswerten under the ten it too miles house down the Pannise as the as presidence or the Resident Murandood. One Manny State of the first three the Tuestan point and the action of the property of the Proposition of the Commence o a couple or marches more month hard knowness it does betweening and arresting his recovered thread in that *Come for spirit Published, where the former of the first of the former of the first of the firs the special man election. Our formation will be more than point out the property of the second that the second Fine to very exchange to the property and manager to the property of the prope

sin preserved his personal friendship for RADOWITZ affor the political discomfiture of the latter, at | in lead to his death-had.

The latest raw-head and bloody-bones business of Southern Democratic or Filiburtaring manufacture, is the designs of Great Britain on Cuba-the Africanization of that Island, is a word, to the utter destruction of the peculiar institution by such colored proximities. If any one ought to know about this Africanization matter-which we ventured to ridicule on its woful apparition in The Washington Union and The New-York Times-it is Lord Howden, the British Embassador at Madrid. We publish, accordingly, a letter from that authority, written in reply to one addressed to him by Mr. F. P. Corbin, of Virginia, who is well-known in Paris, having resided there a long time. This letter is decisive as to the real objects of Great Britain in Cuba, and gives a quietus in fact, to the last filibustoring

The filibusterers must now try something else. What shall it be !

WHIG PRIMARY ELECTIONS.-The two Whig General Committees met last evening at the Broadway House and fixed upon Thursday. Dec. 15, as the time and place of holding the Whig Primary meetings for the election of Delegates to the Whig Senior, Junior and Ward Committees.

ANOTHER QUICE PASSAGE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.-The clipper ship White Cloud, Capt. Crossey, arrived at this port yesterday in eighty-seven days from San Francisco.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF Ex-GOVERSOR HUST .- By a tolegraphic dispatch received in this City yesterday, we learn that Ex-Governor Hunt was lying seriously ill at Lockport. His physician has but slight hopes of his recovery.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH .

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Giddings administered the oath to Speaker Boyd. Senstor Petin neked Giddings, to-day, if he swore Boyd strong. Giddings replied: "Yes, I swore him in well and on the higher law.

Dean's joint resolutions thanking Capt. Ingraham and tendering him a sword, finds favor both inside and outside the House. Dean deserves credit for this considerate and patriotic move. It is a response to the sentiment of the

The Squate has confirmed Mason as Minister to France; Seymour to Russia; and McLane to China. Seaman has been nominated Superintendent of Public Printing. The reading of the Message in the House was listened to

attentively. Both Democrats and Whigs praise it, with the exception of Senator Gwin, who complains that it is not Railroadish" excueb. Sartiges, the French Minister, is delighted with the allu-

sion to France. His joy is expressed in rapturous terms. The Government has information of the expected arrival Peruels, an ardent disciple of "Caligula" at Havana. The People there are much excited. They dread his tyrsany. Efforts are being made to elect the blind clergyman Mill burn, Chaplain of the House. His prospects are fair. Ac-

tive electioneering for the venerable Robert as Printer for Congress. An adjournment will take place to-morrow, probably out of respect to the memory of Vice President

FROM WASHINGTON

From Our Owe Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1853. The Massage falls dead. A leaden duliness has settled on

The Postage Stamps sold amounts to \$1,629,062 12; En veloper, \$195,292 09.

The Postmaster-General complains of circulars being sent at one cent; and recommends that the United States own the City Peat Offices.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1853. The Postmaster General's Report is a long, able and business-like document. It will be published here to morrow. From an advanced copy I make the following extracts:

The whole number of Post-Offices in the United States at the close of the last official year, ending June 30, 1453, was 23,320. Of this number 255 are of the highest class, the Postmaters of which are appointed by the President.

At the present date, Dec. 1, 1e53, the total number of Post Offices is 22,688. During the past year, commencing July, 1, 1852, 1,898 Post Offices were established, 479 were discontinued; and there were appointed to office during said year, besides the 1,808 Postmasters to the newly established offices aforesald, 3,850 upon resignation, 295 on death, 182 by change of site, 91 where the Postmasters had moved away, and 2,301 on the removal of prior incumbents being 8,567 Postmasters appointed during the year ending

At the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June last, there were in operation within the United States 6,692 mail routes. Their aggregate length was 217,743 miles, and 5.583 contractors were employed thereon.

The annual transportation of the mails on those routes was 61,892,542 miles, and the annual cost thereof, 84,495,963, being about seven cents two mills per mile. Of these 61,822,-542 miles of annual transportation, 12,986,705 miles are required to be performed on railroads, at a cost of \$1,601,321, ing about twelve cents three mills per mile; 6,685,065 miles in steamboats, at a cost of \$632,568, being about ains cents four mills per mile: 21,330,326 miles in coaches, at a ost of \$1,006,958, being about five cents six mills per mile; and 20,890,446 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of \$1,-

055,313, being about five cents per mile. The expenditures of the Department during the last fiscal year were \$7,989,758. The gross revenue from all sources

was \$5,040.724. It appears from the foregoing statement that the gross evenue of the year, ending June 30, 1833, falls short of the

expenditures by the sum of \$2,042,031. \$1,571,000 of this deficiency is supplied by the balance on the Auditor's books on July 1, 1852, and by the appropriations to supply deficiencies, amounting to apward of \$1,000,000, leaving \$546,000 to be provided by Congress for the service of the year ending June 30, 1853.

John A. Barker, of Virginia, a Domocrat, and a great friend of James Buchanan, as well as a gentleman of tal and honor, the Librarian of Congress during the last Congress, was removed to day by Col. Forney. There is a screw loose somewhere.

XXXIIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1839.
After the reading of the journal, a message was received from the House, amounting the appointment of a Committee to inform the President that both Houses were organized and prepared to receive any communication be wisht have to make.

hight have to make.

Mr. DODGE, of lows, offered a resolution that a like committee be appointed on the part of the Senate. Committee be appointed on the part of the Scatter Adopted.

Meesrs, DODGE of Iows, and BELL were appointed

Mesers. DODGE of Iowa, and BELL were appointed said Committee.

Mr. GWIN Introduced a bill granting land to California for a Railroad from San Francisco via the vailey of the Sacramento to the beamdary of Oregon. He said that at the close of the last session, at the time he was arging the passage of the Postile Railroad bill, he promised that at this session he would ald in the passage of the Homestead bill. In order to redeem that promise, he now gave notice that he would at an early day introduce the bill generally known as the Homestead bill.

Mr. PETTIT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Committee to Inquire term the expediency of making on Committee to Inquire term the appellency of making on University to Indiana, a port of entry Laid over.

Mr. Cit ANE gave notice of a bill, calling to Ohio, all the public beach tomorrowing mesods in that State.

Mr. Alfa NS gave works of neveral bills granting lands to the committee of an in order to add produced the price of public lands.

to t a voted the Committee returned and reported that the Presidence would communicate with Congress in writing communicates and as two inference and I a close the M search as delicated by Mr. School Website the President approximate delicates and delicates and delicates are delicated by Mr. School Website the President approximate delicates and delicates are delicated by Mr. School Website the President approximate delicates and delicates are delicated as the school of t

And the state of the transmitted bill.

In CELLAR party souther of the Committee Mr. REIGHT broad and had been on the Committee Mr. REIGHT and the state of the Committee Mr. REIGHT and the state of the Same of Company at the same of t

T. Girlbert & Co. s. d. clian Pianos, Worth room from process much may be had for a Single Doiley. By particular at the Olice, No. 603 Breadway, One of Transfer the City Street.

HAR DYE AND WRIS. - BATCHSLOR'S Manufactory

Overceats in every variety of style for winter, b we have now an immeous work to offer at wholesale
D & J Davisa's, Nos 33 and 33 Juliust, cor. Nos

May be had if you are lucky, for One Dollate sch. By stryping in at Punnam's Oth Office, No. 963 Broadway

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1853.

No active can be taken of anonymose Contromications. We assered a intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and advises of the writer-out uncessarily for publication, but he a government of this good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The steamship Humboldt, from Havre via South-

he declined giving any answer, from which we infer Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal died on the

A summary of the principal points in the Postmaster-

still very fair, and will by no means discredit the Railroad projectors cutirely superseded-

-mark the prodiction

CHARLE FLOW AND FERDINGS HER THE STATE OF TH He toped for discrement of any completely by our Clar struction of the great Hatimal House. If there is a got with that rigor which is out to tend an enemy into economic to any accompanions binding timets to extern accordent off through which that fluid may be one, we to the century, con h loss to alsy here a mount larger | wish the President Lad plainty indicated it.

The news from the seat of war, brought by the steamer Humboldt, confirms the report previously received by the Europa that the Turks, after having again and again made good their position at Oltenitza, against dispatch that it was accomplished without molesta-Russian commander had succeeded in mustering for the Turks return to Turtukai, in order not to expose winter, when remeat across the river would be diffitheir left wing is not only maintained at Widdin, on the Wallachian side of the Danube, but is even strengthmovement on their part. And, taking the hypothesis are at a loss to underetand why OMER PASHA should The President is mistaken in supposing that "there | withdraw his troops from the strong position at Oltenitza simply because he was about, with another body of men, to move decisively against the Russian left fank. But the perplexities of the case will be better

> We know pretty accurately what forces the Turks had to dispose of: but as to the forces of the Russians, we have always been obliged to grope in the dark. Two Army Corps, it was stated, had crossed the Pruth, and part of a third followed them shortly afterward. Supposing this to be correct, the Russians could not have less than 150,000 men in the Principalities. Now, however, when events have already shown that there is no such Russian force in Wallachia-now at last we receive an authentic account, by way of Vienna, of what

the Danube, no matter where or how, but the sooner

ferent points!

11th saw a Russian defeat. It would seem now as much as ever that nothing but

rope. A battalion of riflemen, organized only ten weeks before the beginning of hostilities, and armed with who well know how to use that formidable weapon; at Oltenitza they had an opportunity of showing this by picking off almost all the superior officers of the Russians. The infantry in general must be quite capable of the ordinary line and column movements, and besides, must have attacked at Oltenitza with great courage and steadiness, as at least on two days out of three, the charge of the Turkish infantry decided the battle, and that at close quarters; and with the bayonet, the Russian infantry it is well known, are no contemptible

The news from Asia is even more decisively in favor

The Report of Commissioner Manypenny on the con-

It is plain enough that the greater portion of the